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THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1934

How The Bluegrass Came To Kentucky.

Most of us think of the famed bluegrass that carpets this region of Kentucky as native to the soil. But it is not known far and wide as Kentucky Bluegrass? Stripped from the unpeopled fields by John Jones, cured in steaming windrows, sacked, cleaned, it is shipped throughout the world as one of the sturdiest, as well as one of the most beautiful of lawn grasses.

So it is interesting, this year of the Boone Bicentennial, to learn that the famous pioneer Kentucky hunter dare a story that gives our noted bluegrass its origin in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, to which place it had previously been brought from England.

In a paper, "Rakipqakihiki: The Last Indian Town in Kentucky," read by Lucien Beckner of Cook county, and appearing in the Filson Club Quarterly for October, 1932, the story is told of how John Findley, who later lead Daniel Boone into Kentucky, unwittingly brought us the beautiful grass that now covers all of Central Kentucky, where once great thickets of cane flourished.

"Findley," writes Mr. Beckner, "was a Presbyterian Irishman who settled in Pennsylvania and made a business of an Indian trader . . . Findley's life was a continual round of adventure, with Death always snapping at his heels and Lose his constant companion. He he passed debonairly through it all, never giving up, wringing from adversity the last drop of gaiety, dauntless character, of invincible and respected manhood, and nothing else."

Peculiarly fitting it seems to this writer that such a man should have been responsible, even though unwittingly, for the business of the early settlers of Kentucky of the Bluegrass Region of Kentucky. But to let Mr. Beckner tell the story, remembering that Rakipqakihiki was the Shawnee town that stood near the Indian Old Fields, in what is now Clark county, one hundred and eighty-five years ago:

"In the fall of 1752 he (John Findley) put a stock of goods in canoes and, with four white servants, dropped down the Ohio on a trip that was to bring him disaster but make him a secure place in history. He proceeded to The Falls, now Louisville where he hoped to meet hunting parties of Indians whom he could outfit and in return gain a lien on their winter's catch of furs. He found no one there, so he turned back to Big Bone Lick, in now Boone County, Kentucky, where he met a party of Shawnees, returning from a hunt in Illinois who invited him to come with them to their home at Rakipqakihiki, promising him a good trade. Turning his canoes up the Kentucky River, he unloaded them on the banks of Howard's Upper Creek, at Rakipqakihiki. There he built a house with a stockade around it, unpacked his goods, and made ready for the fall and winter fur campaign.

"A story about this unpacking has been handed down by the mouth of his comrade of later years, Daniel Boone, who told it to his nephew, Daniel Bryan, who in turn told it to Dr. Lyman C. Draper. It is to the effect that he packed his trade goods at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, with bar made of English grass or as we now call it, bluegrass. It had been imported to that rich limestone region from the farms of the motherland across the sea. When Findley threw this packing aside on the rich limestone land at Rakipqakihiki, it generated and spread and was the first bluegrass to grow in Kentucky. Twenty-five years later, when the whites came to settle, they found no bluegrass in central Kentucky, save at Grassy Lick in Montgomery County and at Indian Old Fields."

"Johnny Appleseed, Father Of Orchards."

There is something about the making of gardens, the planting of trees—seeds in the mellow earth, the forming of soil about rootlets—that brings to man a sense of kinship with the immutable forces of Nature. Gardeners and nurserymen are usually calm, cheerful folk, in love with their work. Perhaps it is because, as the poet contends, "God walks in gardens when the eve is cool."

It is good to stir the warm earth for a seed bed; it is good to see the cracking of the earth and the upshoot of green leaves. It is good to muse upon the perfection of burgeoning plants and there is a mellow satisfaction in the fruits of the harvest. This writer has known many shrewd and kindly philosophers, who pottered in gardens for the love of it, pruning their grape vines to greater abundance, grafting their apple trees, prying in the first mess of tender peas, the first roasting ears—raising abundantly more than their needs to shower their neighbors with succulent vegetables. The Latin poet, Horace, found peace in gardens, and poetry. Many more less famous men have found peace and joy and a satisfying philosophy through such contact with the stronger-giving earth.

So it is that the story of John Chapman (Johnny Appleseed) has always intrigued us. A little queer they must have thought him, as he went barefoot and clad in a coffee sack shirt, distributing his apple seeds, tending the young trees later. The story of this humble character of our pioneer days has always been interesting to us, so we hope you will enjoy as we did the story if Johnny Appleseed, Father of Orchards," as carried in an editorial in Better Homes and Gardens.

"The year was about 1806. Ohio was still a wilderness. A few lake and river towns had been established, but most of the broad prairie and hillsides were still covered with native forests. A few hardy pioneers had pushed inland and established homes away from the centers of population. There were few means of communication except by boat, horse, or foot.

"Nevertheless, the thoughts of many of the early pioneers turned eastward to their old homes and to the gardens which their mothers had made. Many of them came from homes still more distant, having emigrated from foreign shores to build up a new life in the Ohio wilderness.

"One of the bright spots in the lives of these early settlers was the coming of John Chapman. He was queer but congenial, educated, refined, and polite. Wherever he went he carried a Bible, a few other books, and a bag of apple seeds. But better still, he brought a spirit of cheer, which was needed more than orchards.

"When he visited the early settlers he would lie before the fire and read. Perhaps he was queer a little. But always he brought the message that the Middlewest was God's country and one day would become a flourishing center of industry and agriculture. He never ate his meals with the members of a family, but if they asked him to nap with them he would take his food outdoors and eat it by himself.

"Wherever he stopped . . . he would begin preparations to plant an orchard, and soon legends grew up around John Chapman. He became known as Johnny Appleseed.

"Johnny did not consider style and actually thought it wrong to spend money for clothes. He went barefoot and clothed himself in a coffee sack for a shirt. He carried a mush pan, which he could use either as a cooking utensil or as a hat.

"Johnny's idea was to set out nurseries of apple trees so when the settlers arrived they would find young trees for their orchards. In a year he would plant hundreds of miles, going from one orchard to another, pruning and taking care of the trees he had planted. Then today some of the original apple trees which Johnny planted are pointed out and are still producing fruit.

"John Chapman was born near Bunker Hill, in 1768, and in 1847, at the home of a relative in Fort Wayne, Indiana, Johnny died. He had sown apple seeds and cheer all through the Middlewest, and this strong and simple-hearted man has grown to be almost a saint of early pioneering days in Ohio."

State Parks Pay Their Way.

Too many folk are prone to look on the money spent in acquiring and improving State parks as wasted. As they see it these are only sentimental shrines, to be visited by the chosen few. Nothing could be farther from the truth, I think. These living nearby.

These should visit the Pioneer Memorial at Harrodsburg some Sunday, or any day; they should look over the register of visitors to the museum at Blue Licks Battlefield State Park on the Licking River and see how practically every State in the union; they should see the Mammoth Cave, at other State parks in Kentucky, to begin to realize the enormous pulling power of State parks. Scientic beauties, a natural wonder, attract people. Well, what of it? you say. Simply this: these visitors who come and who would come again, and who must eat, must rent rooms in which to sleep, must buy gasoline. Thousands of dollars are poured into Kentucky annually by tourists, attracted there by our parks, our scenic wonders and by the history and tradition which attaches to this state, from Mills Point to the Sandy.

Be assured you Coulters, that State parks pay their way; and when the four-shrine National memorial is completed, when high-type roads link the park system and the natural wonders of Kentucky, they will pay more than pay their way. State parks have not only a sentimental and an historical value—their worth may be measured in dollars and cents.

Speaking Of Federal Spending.

One hears much moaning these days about the enormous expenditures being made by the Federal government in its far-reaching recovery program. That unemployed men are being enabled to feed their families, that homes and farms are being saved from foreclosure and that much constructive work is being done for the benefit of generations yet unborn, does not seem to pay years for the "old deal" days profess to be alarmed at the magnitude of the amounts we are spending.

Strange that we heard none of this during the war, when billions were literally wasted, the flower of our young manhood sent to the bloody shambles of European battlefields—and to what end? Certainly little was accomplished save to make us realize that, despite our defeating debtors, hate us; certainly not to end war, as we thought, for Europe now seethes with the imminence of another conflict. Our War billions were wasted. No homes were saved for us, no farms, no jobs—less man was given work, no sad and sore inflow relief—and yet there was scarcely a murmur from any of us during that hysteria about the huge amounts being spent by our government for destruction.

Just how enormous our war expenditures were is shown in the following comparison by Nicholas Murray Butler, noted educator:

The World War, all told, cost—apart from 30 million lives—400 billion dollars. With that money we could have built a 2500 income home for every family, placed it on five acres of land worth $100 an acre and given this home to each and every family in the United States, Canada, Australia, England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, France, Belgium, Germany and Russia. We could have given to each city of 20,000 inhabitants and over, in each country named, a five million dollar library and a ten million dollar university. Out of what was left we could have set aside a sum all five percent that would provide a $1000 yearly salary for an army of 125,000 teachers and a like salary for another army of 125,000 nurses.

The Georgetown News says some Kentucky towns should celebrate a century of no progress.

AN EDITOR'S RANDOM THOUGHTS

AUGUST—MONTH OF MUTED MUSIC

Awake early, despite the fact that it is the Sabbath and I might be abed, but such is human nature that when one will one can't and when one can't one would. Which thought the venerable Samuel Johnson, I think, it was, set down in his writings. "When I was young," he said, "and had no penny, I did most eagerly crave sugar plums, but growing old and possessing the penny I find that I have lost my taste for the sweetmeat." Which it seems to me is a warning against the sad goings on of the young these days, over which we of another generation do mirack and hold our hands in amaze, forgetting that if our pasts were "an open book," it might be denied the privileges of the mails. For each generation is sadly wise and has forgotten to do but snatch at life which smiles and tempts them mightily to enjoy.

So lay awhile musing, and the morn very still and hot after the rains. And right sadly I miss the twitter of my purple martins, who did my bidding so well and expectedly that I failed to observe their preparations for journeying as I had intended. And I have to depend on the silence, if that may be, for it seems to me that there is a stillness, a hush about late August, that is well nigh sound. Almost one may hear the quiet breathing of Nature, resting quietly, majestically in the completion of her fecundity. Quietly, soothingly she mothers the children of leaf and blossom, of crops ripening under the sun, and of the moist earth. And throughout the still nights the little winged musicians of the grass and leaves fiddle a crooning lullaby to these baby infants of the Universal Mother, growing sweetly through the moonlit nights, growing under the golden sunlight of peaceful afternoons, making ready for the Harvest.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

Thursday, August 21, 1884

Captain Green's train was delayed five hours last Friday.

The Paris excursion to Blue Lick last Tuesday was well patronized.

Woodford Bros., of the Cassidy Creek stock farm, purchased 2,250 lambs from Myers last week.

Married—Mr. Jas. T. Hedges, well known dry goods merchant of Cynthiana, was married to Miss Mattie Sinizer, at Paris, Mo., last week.

Geo. Bramblett, of East Union, bought the Hugh Gilvin farm, adjoining the home of his father, 140 acres, last week, paying $40 per acre for it.

Misses Mary Anderson and Sallie Green, of Cincinnati, are the guests of Mrs. Sam Brooks and Ida Howard for several days.

Joseph Clay has bought the interest of J. P. Ross in the Ross and Clay drug and grocery store and the services of Charley Finck, as butcher, have been secured.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Monger, accompanied by Miss Cornelia Payne, of Newport, Ky., and Miss Jennie Norvell, of Carlisle, went by Friday visit to Mt. Sterling last Tuesday.

As Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell drove along last Saturday, the buggy came unexpectedly to a stop. Upon investigating Mrs. Caldwell came down herself on the shoulders. The horse did not.

Fletcher Chrisman had three fine sheep shorn from him a few days ago before they had fully colored celebration of the event. The sheep ran off somewhere they went until he found the sheep near Hemyville in a stiff hole.

The live fire engine and hook and ladders arrived last Thursday and were given a public trial Friday. With the engine placed at the depot, it forced water over the Court House hotel. It was accepted by the city.

Odd Stream, of Bethel, "an ebony colored rooster of ill repute," was arrested and brought to Carlisle last Friday on warrants issued for three or four offenses, carrying concealed weapons and using the white lady's razor with murderous intent. He was perhaps languish behind the bars for some time.

It required the following articles to feed the campers at Dearing grounds last Friday: 100 barrel of sugar, ten pounds of tea, 70 pounds of coffee, 50 bushels of tomatoes, two barrels of cabbage, 1,000 pounds of fresh meat, 16 hams, 55 dozen roasting ears, six bushels of green beans, eight bushels of potatoes, and 350 loaves of bread.

SHOW EDITOR UP!

A preacher at the close of one of his sermons said: "Let all in the congregation who are paying their debts stand up."

Presently every man, woman and child, with one exception, rose to standing position.

The preacher seated them and said: "Now, let every man not paying his debts stand up." The exception, a rare-worn individual whose hair was rapidly getting white, slowly and reluctantly arose.

"How it is, my friend," asked the minister, "that you are the only one not able to meet his obligations?"

"I run a newspaper," he answered meekly! "and the brethren here, who stood up are my subscribers and—"

"Let us pray!" exclaimed the minister.—Paint City Enterprise.

ODD ACCIDENTS

The small son of Mr. B. T. Hord of South Carlisle was cut quite painfully about the face by flying fragments of glass when his father's car struck a bumard which was flying across the road.

Strange freak plays strange pranks. Charles Hargus was digging a grave in a Missouri cemetery and as he pitched his last shovelful of earth upward a lightning bolt struck his shovel and killed him instantly.

A 27.25 snake is some snake. But that is the amount of damages awarded by a California jury after Thomas Hagen sued the snake owner of his car and crashed into a parked car.

Mrs. Rick Gwydir of Washington state reached too hard and too high in replacing some books on a shelf. She fell and dislocated a vertebra which was remedied only by medical treatment.

It's pretty hot when bees drown—in their own honey. But that is what happened to 10 million of bees in an Ohio apiary when the rays of the hot sun melted the wax of the combs and the honey dripped on them as it boiled in the hives.

Florine Le Velle defied death for many years as a star of the "flying trapeze" and then succumbed to injuries received when she tripped and fell over her little pet dog.

Ralph, Charles and John Bray went out into the Indiana woods to practice shooting at the mark with their rifles. Bone unknown person had hidden an explosive in a hollow tree. A bullet fired by Ralph struck the tree causing an explosion which wounded his two brothers.

From Other Editorial Pages

PRESUMPTION

(Lexington Leader)

The mountain preacher who stood in the pulpit of his church and in simple faith read the congregation held up a rattlesnake and allowed it to sink its fangs into his arm, declaring that the promise of the Bible was that the disciples should take up serpents and not be hurt, was merely guilty of the sin of presumption from which the psalmist asked to be delivered.

He was thrown into convulsions, suffered excruciating pain, and without a doubt would have been relieved in no sense indicates that he was under special divine protection or that God was willing to save him from a fool's death, and some deadly venom, cannot, and for example, or formaldehide. The premise made to the assertion was that if they drank any deadly thing it should not hurt them.

The thing which the mountain evangelist had in mind, doubtless, was the experience of Paul on the island of Melita, following immediately upon the shipwreck recorded in the 28th chapter of Acts. When the ship's company had come ashore, every person saved from the sea, they found that the barbarous people of the island had started a fire, as the weather was chill and it was raining. Paul, always anxious to be helpful, immediately gathered up some sticks and threw them on the fire to increase the heat, and viper came out of the bundle of fuel and fastened upon his hand. But while the people looked on expecting him to drop dead, he shook it off into the flames.

Paul was not trying to demonstrate his invulnerability. Certainly was an accident, pure and simple. He was the last man to do anything approaching a public stunt. He could not forget what happened in the temple at Jerusalem when Barnabas and he wanted the Master to turn stones into bread, and he was in his 60's, prayer in that fashion. Nor would he cast himself down from the pinnacle of the temple, but said: "It is written again, Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God."

Presumption is every where condemned throughout the Bible. It is not faith, but the opposite of faith. It is self-assertion, obstinacy, arrogance, pride, temerity. Rashness and hardhead bear no resemblance to faith. It is not likely that the mountain preacher's flock will take it for granted that rattlesnakes are harmless pets. His attitude and contemptuous display of what he mistakenly presented as faith is a travesty on true faith.

DECENCY TO IMMIGRANTS

(Richmond Register)

Mrs. Dorothy Thompson, patrician, eloquently growned and with the air of a social queen, appeared before a congressional committee along with social service workers, asking that the government cut the red tape and give the immigrant a new deal. It is a long step from Mrs. Astor to the immigrant, yet human sympathy bridges it.

"Whether on the quota or not on the quota," she insists, "we should see to the human elements into our immigration laws. From the outset I hoped these laws would be changed and now that we have a new deal generally, I hope for a new deal for the immigrant, too. It is just plain common sense if you want to be humane."

For some years our government has been, apparently, doing its best to make being humane with the burden that were coming into this country, or trying to come, from less fortunate lands. We got by other ever more dangerous reptile technical and dictatorial with them. The aspersion was that if they stayed almost like cattle in Chicago stockyard pens. When they were detained, pending entrance or deportation, there was small comfort or personal consideration to ease their distress.

If there ever was any excuse for such inhumanity, there is no longer. There are fewer immigrants, and quarters are ample for them. Even if we lack good will, we should treat them more decently for our own self-respect, and modify the laws where they are cruel, as in the separation of families. Perhaps unnately another woman, still more influential—Secretary Perkins—feels the same way about it.

AN EXHIBIT OF RELIGION

What is an exhibit of Religion? Recently I had occasion to go to Chicago fair. Of course, I had read in advance what I might expect. Still, I was eager and curious to see the Hall of Religion would answer my questions. But it did not. I had seen the symbols of religion, its formal factors, but nothing had been aroused in me what I should be willing to call the religious spirit.

I seemed to come nearer to the spirit outside the Hall of Religion. A few moments spent in the Christian Science building, in the small chapel reserved for silence and meditation, refreshed me. They quiet order and dignity of that place. I felt lowed some of the tension created by the many people around me wanted to sell me something. Reality was present there.

The Hall of Science spoke loudly of religion to me. There was much there that I did not understand. But the deeper meaning was unmistakable. All around me were witnesses to the emancipation of the human mind, to the steady conquest of nature, to the possibilities of knowledge dedicated to high ends. I saw God and man in a new perspective.

I shall no more go away from home for that purpose. Henceforth I shall try to find the object of my search at my hand. I think I have found it already. My exhibit includes those I meet every day, near and deep in adversity, but smiling bravely as though nothing had happened. An employer who through the long lean years has steadfastly refused to sacrifice the interests of his employees in order to maintain his own profits . . . A public official who has attacked, but answering his enemies with silence. The keeper of a good exhibit are probably never very far away. I find them at home. Provide them yourself.—Robert S. Miller, in Christian Register.

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TOWN AND STATE.....

NEWS OF KENTUCKY

The eighteith annual Germantown Fair opened Wednesday for four days session.

The fall term of the 1934 school year at the University of Kentucky will open September 10.

The 42nd annual convention of Kentucky Bankers Association will be held at Louisville September 12 and 13.

W. G. Martin, 69, of Wales, Pike county, was killed Monday when he fell from the running board of an automobile.

James Gilbert, 9-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Asa Gilbert, of Maysville, was seriously injured when he fell from the roof of the stock pens in Maysville.

from home most of the day, Mrs. Evelyn Davenport, 18, Sunday stabbed her husband, Max, 33, near the heart with an ice pick at their home in Covington.

Milo Willett, 62, of Dayton, Ohio, was drowned in the Ohio at Augusta Saturday night when he failed to complete a leap from a ferry boat to the ferry landing.

Edward Miller, 48, Louisville paper hanger, was lodged in the Jefferson county jail Monday on a charge of attempting to defraud Mrs. William Kohler out of $200.

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration has announced that $300,000 has been made available for payment for Kentucky farmers for erasing cattle from the drouth area.

The 411 Club and Future Farmers fair, scheduled to be held at Lexington August 22 and 23, has been postponed indefinitely because of prevalence of infantile paralysis in this section.

Gillie Rose was killed and his son, Gillie Rose, was critically wounded in a shooting affray near Corbin Saturday night. George Canaday, who is alleged to have fired the shots, escaped.

Retirement of the state's floating debt of $15,000,000 represented by interest-bearing state warrants, will probably begin next month, Commissioner and Examiner Nat B. Hewitt said Monday.

Two men were shot to death and three others persons were wounded in a pistol battle between five members of a family and a policeman on a street in the business section of Jackson Sunday.

The mangled bodies of three negroes and one white man were found on the L. & N. Railroad tracks near Rowland Crossing in Lincoln county Thursday. It is believed the men had fallen from a train.

Hershel Land, 16, was jailed at Hazard Friday on a charge of slaying Enoch Terry, 23, shot by mistake in a dance hall on a side road in Perry county. Terry had been shot in the back of the head with a rifle.

Harlan Pettit, who escaped from the Owingsville jail last April while awaiting trial for slaying his father-in-law, Richard Vallandingham, was captured near Lick Branch and lodged in the Bath county jail.

Rev. O. M. Huey, superintendent of the Baptist Orphan Home at Louisville, was shot in the right shoulder by an unknown person as the train on which he was a passenger was leaving London, Laurel county, Saturday.

Angered because of his absence P. L. Little, Sheriff of Menifee county, died at Frenchburg Sunday night from bullets admitted he said he was struck by an automobile which had come to a crawl gathered in the scene of a fatal shooting.

Ordered to stop the automobile which he was driving near Richmond, Alfred Hamilton, of Hamilton, Ohio, was seriously wounded Monday morning when struck in the back of the head by two bullets fired by his companion, Ray Watts, 22, also of Hamilton.

Sherman Shaddle, 27, manager of the Ford Motor Co. parts at Paducah, was killed instantly about noon Monday when the automobile he was driving left the road and crashed into a telephone pole on the Paris and Lexington road five miles from Paris.

Beale Dersosett and Rachel Bigham, former Paris city school students, who were released from the Paris jail recently after serving five days for breaking windows in the Paris school building, broke several more windows in the school Monday and were again lodged in jail.

Eighteen picknickers gathered at a celebration at Stephen Wells, near Johnson, were injured and nearly 100 others endangered when a suspension foot bridge built for the occasion gave collapsed under its burden and dumped its victims into the rocky bed 20 feet below Sunday.

E. Clayton Porter, 26, Fleming county farmer, was lodged in jail at Flemingsburg Sunday on a manslaughter charge in connection with the death of Bob Turner, 25-year-old negro, who was killed when the boy he was riding was struck by an automobile operated by Porter near Elizabethtown.

There were only 79 Confederate veterans on the pension roll in Kentucky August 1. There were 348 widows on the rolls.

Fatal mine accidents in Kentucky during 1933 totaled 96, the lowest in many years, according to a report of State Inspector and Examiner Nat B. Hewitt.

Kentucky Tobacco Used By Many German Dealers

"Germany uses a lot of tobacco of the types that are produced in Kentucky, and with German dealers faced by lower foreign exchange quotas it is going to become increasingly difficult for our dealers to effect deliveries and receive payment from their customers," said B. M. Sandley, acting district manager of the Louisville district office of the Department of Commerce, this week.

"This comment followed receipt of a report from Washington last week that German dealers are buying up all tobacco stocks possible right now that can be paid for in marks, in anticipation of more rigid exchange restrictions. As a result of the Reichsbank Exchange Corporation's new regulations, Germany registered a marked increase during the first half of the year.

"Kentucky tobacco dealers have been encountering some difficulty in getting or holding their foreign business in recent months," said Mr. Sandley. "They tell us that competition from other countries is growing keener all the time, but it is generally felt that Germany is not the only country which is selling their products at a loss, if they could only be properly and promptly compensated for it. Brand tariff and trade preferentials have played havoc with a large portion of the best grades of tobacco, especially in western Kentucky where it produced and manufactured the various types of dark tobacco which are almost exclusively consumed in foreign countries."

"It is facing this situation that Kentucky tobacco growers raised as high over all possibilities of the new tariff law which places quotas on the President's hands to work out our trading problems with each individual country. The intelligent and aggressive steps which are being inaugurated to regain our foreign trade are being watched with keenest sympathy and appreciation by every manufacturer in this district who has now or has in the past enjoyed foreign business and by none more than by the tobacco growers and dealers. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is throwing its every resources and energy into what may literally be called this great battle for American business."

Sewell Lauds Danville Institution For Deaf

State Inspector and Examiner Nat B. Sewell, in a recent report to Gov Ruby Laffoon, lauded the Kentucky School for the Deaf at Danville, saying that it "has proved its worth to the Commonwealth for a long time and in a hundred ways."

"There has been nothing spectacular in its development nor in its method of training," Mr. Sewell said. "The service is of a character that will not be loudly proclaimed, but thousands of humble unfortunates who have been helped to independence in a hewsbert life bespeak the real value of the institution."

Mr. Sewell explained that, contrary to general belief, the school was not an institution of charity, but was on the same basis as the state university and public school system. "Some claims of the institution," the inspector continued, "have been well established. Instead of being back through the entire history of the school are complete and well classified."

Expenditures of the white department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, totaled $108,690.09 and of the Negro department, $12,977.62. The report shows that 324 white and 32 Negro pupils were enrolled in 1933-34.

Models For Boone Coin Approved By Commission

The models for the Boone Memorial half-dollar, designed and executed by Augustus Lukeman, noted New York sculptor, were approved by the Daniel Boone Bi-centennial commission at an all-day meeting held last Wednesday at Lexington.

Mr. Lukeman was informed the approval of his work and that the models for the medal should be returned to him for making the coin dies or shipped to the mint of the treasury at Washington.

In accordance with the act of Congress authorizing the minting of 600,000 of the commemorative coins, the treasury of the treasury and the U. S. fine arts commission have to approve the models and the dies before they are finally accepted.

Arrangements for the celebration to be held at Boonesboro Labor Day were completed by members of the meeting of the commission, but the program was not announced. It was learned, however, that Boonesboro will be set up—Labor Day at Boonesboro so that orders for the Boone coins may be made. Sale of Boone buttons also will be made, receipts of both to be used to defray expenses of projects under way, including the establishment of the Pioneer National Monument.

If a camel is wounded the skin never heals over the sore.

Infantile Paralysis Serum Is Discovered

Mild epidemic of infantile paralysis in Kentucky, Dr. John A. Kilmer, Philadelphia, Temple university professor and medical research director, announced last week. He believed he has found a vaccine for the prevention of infantile paralysis.

After three years of effort, Dr. Kolmer declares he has perfected a serum prepared from the spinal cord of monkeys and treated with formalin, a chemical solution. The vaccine will not kill the disease after infection has set in, he explained, but is entirely a preventive measure. The serum is injected under the skin like typhoid, diphtheria and rabies vaccines, in doses ranging from one-half to three cubic centimeters. Three doses at weekly intervals are considered sufficient for immunization. To be effective in preventing paralysis, Dr. Kolmer stated that the vaccine would have to be administered six weeks before the germs attack the body.

The Kentucky health department has made available to residents of this state a serum against the dreaded disease. With cases being reported from various sections of the state, it would seem advisable for parents of children, under the age of 16, to take a shot. Kentucky would pay a thousandfold in the end.

U. Of K. Students Have Choice Of 669 Courses

A total of 669 distinct courses will be offered students attending the University of Kentucky this fall, according to schedule books which have just been made available. Many of these include various sections of the same course, but counts only once each individual course. In some courses, such as English composition, Physical Education and Physics 30 sections are required to take care of every student who enrolls for the course.

These courses are offered through twenty-seven 30 departments in the colleges of Arts and Science, Agriculture, Engineering, Law, Education, Commerce and the Graduate School.

College of Arts and Science, departments are Anatomy and Physiology, Animal Pathology, Bacteriology and Archaeology, Art, Bacteriology, Botany, Chemistry, Economics, Education, Engineering and Literature, History, Hygiene and Public Health, Journalism, Library Science, Mathematics and Astronomy, Music, Philosophy, Philosophy and Physical Education, Physics, Political Science, Psychology, Romance Language, Sociology and Zoology.

Instructional departments in the College of Agriculture are Agriculture Entomology, Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, Animal Pathology, Farm Economics, Farm Engineering, Horticulture, Agricultural Marketing and Home Economics. The College of Engineering will offer courses in the departments of Civil Engineering, Drawing, Electrical Engineering, Engineering Mechanics, Engineering, Metallurgy Mining and Practical Mechanics. Courses in the College of Education are grouped under Administration, Educational Education, Commercial Education, Educational Psychology, Elementary History of Education, Home Economics Education, Physical Education, Secondary Education. Registration for freshmen will be held September 10 and 11 and for upper-classmen September 11 and 12.

4-H Club Girls To Try Co-Op Living At U. Of Ky.

Arrangements have been completed at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, for the establishment of a 4-H Club girls' cooperative house, whereby girls may attend the University this fall at greatly reduced cost. The home which has been selected for the experiment by a committee of university committees, accommodates 30 girls.

The girls will live in this house on a purely cooperative plan, doing their own work and furnishing much of their food from their homes, and also providing from their homes sufficient bedding and household furnishings. Many of the girls have been carrying 4-H projects in their home work, and have supplies of canned fruits, vegetables and meats. By drawing on these supplies they will greatly reduce the amount of money they will be required to purchase.

By performing their own preparation of food, cooking, housework and laundering, the girls will materially reduce their expenses and at the same time obtain valuable experience in housekeeping and home management. Members of the faculty committee have pointed out.

The household duties will be divided into shares, and a daily schedule adopted so that all girls will do an equal amount of work. Credits at Lexington retail prices will be given for food sent from their homes, each in each outlay for bedrd will be the difference between the weekly rate and the cost of the food she brings from the farm. In addition, the cooperative project may effect a reduction in the cost of food, fuel and other school supplies.

Miss Ruth Bertram, 19, girl 4-H Club girls' cooperative project of its kind in the United States, according to Miss Anna Burnam, help agent in 4-H Club work at the University, who is especially anxious that farm girls who have excelled in 4-H Club work be given college training.

Casein, a product made from milk, is used to make buttons, belt buckles, combs, hairbrushes, mirrors and other articles.

SIX POINTERS ON HOW TO DRIVE SO AS TO ARRIVE

Ab Jenkins, the man who holds more American Automobile Association records for distance, speed and endurance driving than any other driver, recently gave a talk on safe driving and—gives six practical suggestions for safe driving in the current Bonham's Magazine. Jenkins says:

1. Keep both hands on the wheel. "The only two people I know who have been competent to drive one handed are Eddie Rickenbacker and Ralph de Palma—and both of them use two hands."

2. Keep the best tires on the front wheels.

"The front-wheel blow-out is by far the more dangerous. When blowout does happen, control can be secured by clinging stoutly to the steering-wheel."

3. Always test your brakes.

"During the last hundred yards of driving, I always test my brakes by pushing down the pedal. The brakes may have frozen, they may be greasy or need adjustment."

4. Be extremely careful at twilight. "Yes have three times the accident hazard at twilight that you have at 8 a. m. Defective visibility is of course the main reason, but too that, that night-time crashes have a forty-two per cent higher fatality than daylight accidents."

5. Don't use brakes in a skid.

"To come out of a skid throw out your clutch and maneuver the steering-wheel so that the front wheels are in alignment with the rear ones. In other words, go in the skid. Braking is ineffectual. Your main concern is to equalize traction on all four wheels, which you do by throwing out your clutch; your next move is to get all your wheels in line. As soon as you feel the skid weakening, let in the clutch, 'gun' the motor, and resume forward progress."

6. Study the road.

"Always reduce speed when passing from one type of road to another. Your right wheel should be approximately one and one-half feet from the outer edge of the highway. Beginning of the road is concrete. Thirty-one per cent of accidents are due to speeding while thirty-four per cent followed by cars going off the road."

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